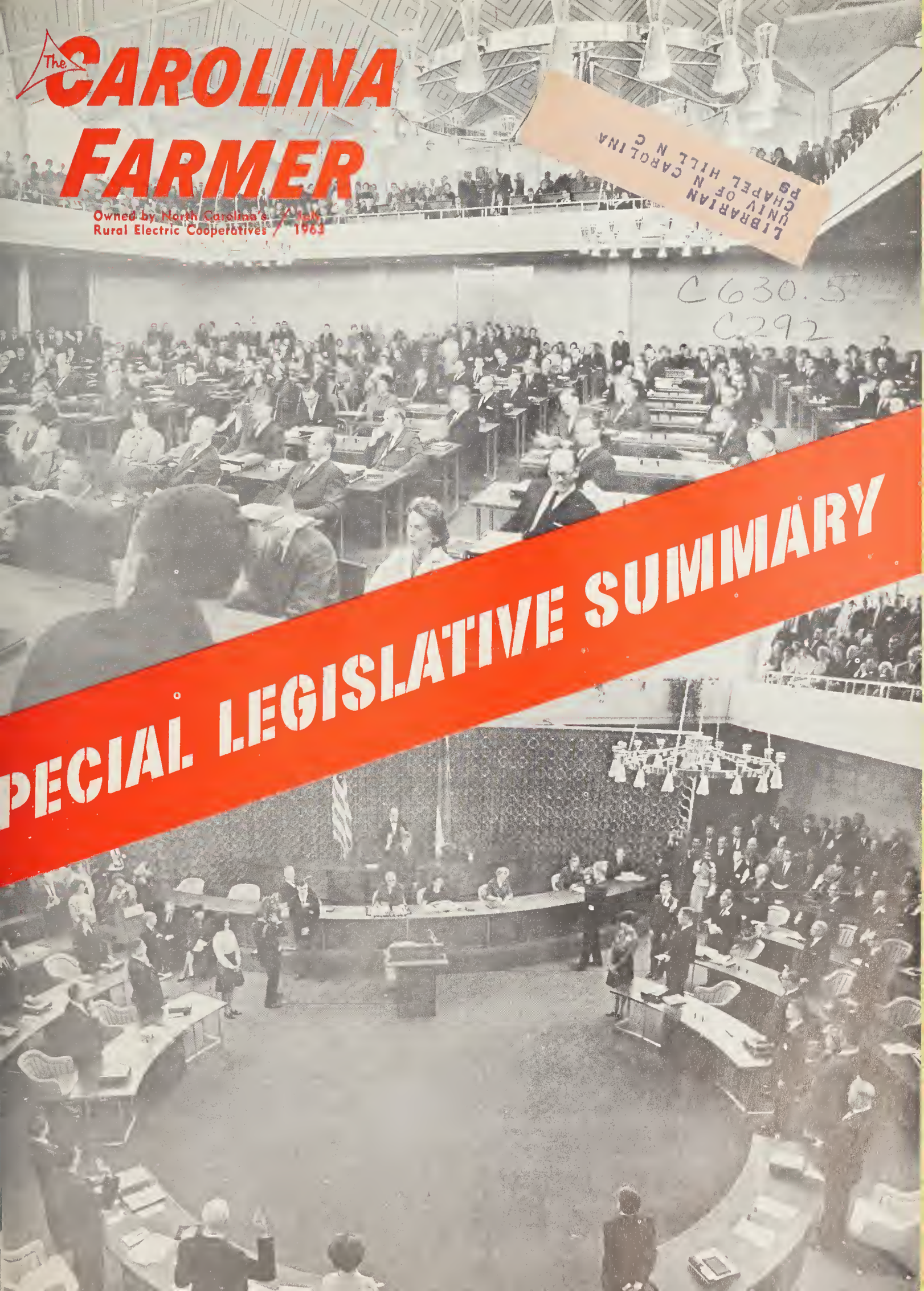

The CAROLINA FARMER

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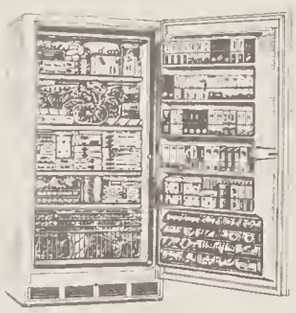
SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

In Kelvinator home freezers you get the same rugged quality and dependable performance . . .

. . . we build into the world's leading ice cream cabinets



Model V-702N

NO DEFROSTING! Plus all the extras: interior floodlight, safety signal light, built-in lock, roll-out basket.

Model H-732

STORES 630 lbs.! And you get interior floodlight, safety signal light, 2 removable storage baskets.

You'd expect the world's largest producer of standard commercial ice crea cabinets to build more dependable home freezers. And Kelvinator does. A of our experience and skill in keeping ice cream properly frozen goes into th designing of our home freezers. You get the same rugged high quality, prec sion performance and operating economy. More users of low-temperatu cabinets for ice cream and frozen foods depend on Kelvinator than any oth make. Considering the investment you make in frozen foods for a freeze shouldn't you trust your frozen foods to Kelvinator, the most trusted name

KELVINATOR 50th ANNIVERSARY

Kelvinator

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It Does Make a Difference

Seasoned lawmakers know that it is extremely difficult to pass legislation that is opposed by the presiding officer. This is true not only because of committee appointments the chair makes, but because any ruling by the chair cannot be overruled except by a two-thirds majority.

This was all brought forcefully home to supporters of rural electrification during the recent session of the General Assembly.

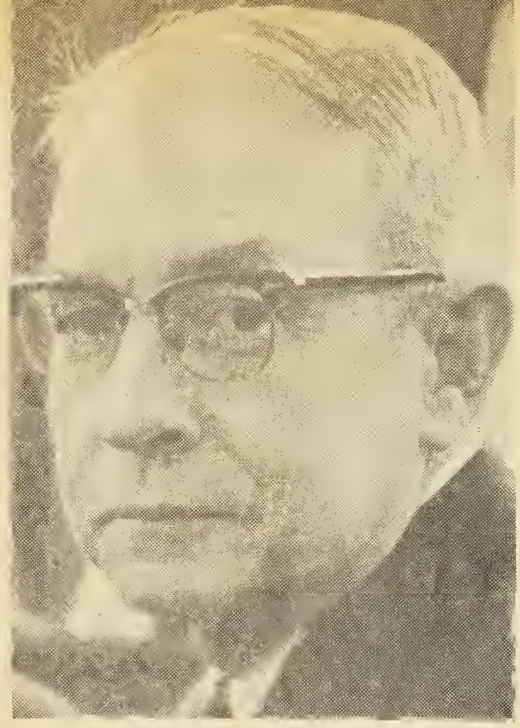
Senator Clarence Stone of Rockingham was elected as President of the Senate, an event made necessary by the untimely death of Lt. Governor Cloyd Philpott.

From the start of the session, Stone carried on a vigorous campaign against legislation sought by electric cooperatives. He appointed a Senate Public Utilities Committee that no one denied was greatly stacked against rural electrification. And when co-op backers sought to amend unfavorable portions of the General Statutes Commission Report, he time and again made dictatorial rulings against them. On one occasion he cast a tie-breaking vote against a co-op-backed amendment—without reporting the vote count nor saying how he voted until a senator asked him several minutes later.

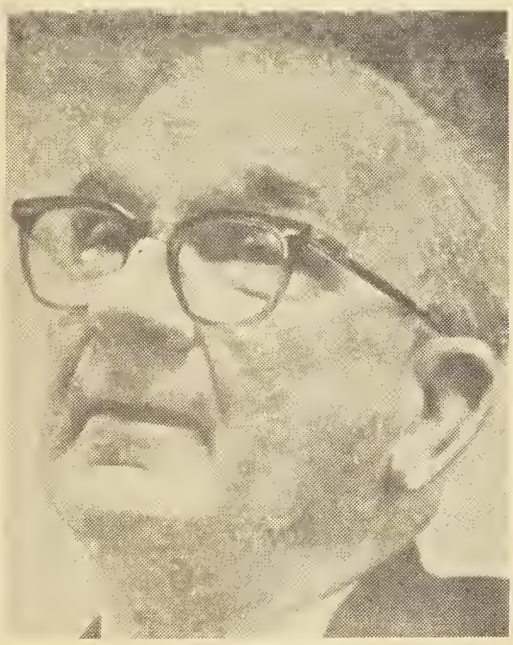
On rural electrification issues as well as others, he ran the Senate with unbelievable high-handedness.

In contrast, across the State House in the House of Representatives, Speaker Clifton Blue of Moore County presided with impartiality and precision. He kept a firm rein on proceedings, but allowed every courtesy to all members of the House. His committee appointments showed no bias to one group or another.

There is a lesson to be drawn from this by electric cooperative members. It does make a difference who is lieutenant governor of the state. When you vote next year for someone to fill that office, be certain you are voting for someone who at least is unbiased—if not favorable—toward the rural electrification program.



Clifton Blue



Clarence Stone

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N. C. Men Helping to Bring Power to Latin America

MANAGERS of two North Carolina rural electric cooperatives are in Latin America helping to bring electricity to underdeveloped areas.

W. C. Carlton, manager of Carteret-Craven EMC at Morehead City, and Cecil Viverette, manager of Blue Ridge EMC at Lenoir, have been selected by the State Department's Agency for International Development to take part in a program to develop electric cooperatives in Costa Rica and Bolivia.

The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association is cooperating with the Agency for International Development in the program. The objective of the cooperative agreement is to promote rural electrification, rural industry, and community facilities in cooperation with countries of the free world.

Carlton has a six-week leave of absence to head a survey which will determine where in Costa Rica a pilot rural electrification cooperative could best be located.

Before his departure, Carlton explained that the Republic of Costa Rica has both private power concerns and government power, but there is the problem of getting that power to the people.

Costa Rica is eager to take full advantage of its new efforts to generate power by building dams and utilizing its abundant water supply. "The principal aim," said Carlton, "is to get power to the consumer at the lowest possible cost."

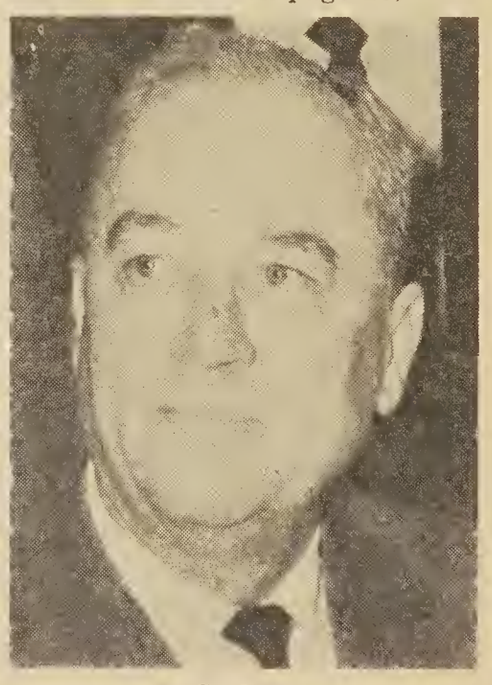
Mrs. Carlton is accompanying her husband to Costa Rica. While in the Central American country, the Carltons are living in San Jose, the capital, which is in the central highlands, 40 miles from the Pacific and 50 miles from the Caribbean.

Carlton is North Carolina's director of NRECA and a past president of TEMA.

Viverette, on a six-month leave of absence, will serve as an emissary of the U. S. foreign aid program in Bolivia. He will help formulate plans creating Bolivia's

(Continued on page 26)

Viverette



Carlton

The CAROLINA FARMER

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THE COVER—The General Assembly has closed up shop for a while—giving everyone a chance to grab his breath. And bringing about the adding up of their accomplishments. On page 7 there's a summary of how rural electrification fared at the hands of the lawmakers. And on the following pages are the voting records on rural electrification issues.

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A roller coaster ride

THE CAROLINA FARMER IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC. SECOND CLASS MAIL PRIVILEGES AUTHORIZED AT RALEIGH, N. C. UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT RALEIGH, N. C. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 914 FIRST-CITIZENS BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 60¢ PER YEAR. CONTENTS COPYRIGHTED 1963 BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC.

THE FRONT PORCH *by Dick Pence*

Those New York taxi drivers who were given the free vacations in North Carolina are back in the Big City — supposedly preaching the virtues of our state as a vacation wonderland.

The novel stunt undoubtedly stirred up a lot of publicity for Variety Vacationland. But when it comes to taxi drivers who will preach your gospel for you, rural electrification has a head start on the folks who boost vacations.

I say this because I've recently run into several cabbies who not only know a lot about rural electrification, but they stand firmly in favor of the program.

It all started several months back when I was attending a national meeting of rural electrification people and had occasion to take a taxi. Since I've got nothing against the universal sport of gabbing with cabbies, I tested my driver with an innocent question.

"What are all these people doing in town," I asked. I didn't expect what followed.

He proceeded to tell me that it was a meeting of rural people who owned their own electric systems all across the country. I played the game and asked several more questions designed to test him further. Each time the answer came back exactly right.

Then he astounded me by launching into a thorough and penetrating explanation of territorial integrity problems electric cooperatives are facing. His dissertation would have done credit to the president of an electric co-op board of directors.

Needless to say, the driver's tip was a bit bigger than he ordinarily would have gotten. (That aspect of it sometimes gives me the uneasy feeling that I was "set up;" but if I was, the driver certainly went through enough trouble learning about rural electrification to warrant the extra quarter.)

More recently, I grabbed a taxi in Raleigh to rush to the State House in time to witness the vote on a bill affecting rural electrification. There on the front seat of the cab was a copy of THE CAROLINA FARMER.

"That's a good magazine you've got here," I said (not too casually) as I thumbed through it.

He gave me a quick look and

(Continued on page 26)

YOU SAVE WITH FARMOWNERS

When we went to see Mr. Charles Smith, a history teacher at St. Andrews College who owns a large farm in Robeson County, about taking out a FARMOWNERS policy with Farm Bureau, he guessed it would cost him about $400. And it would have cost him $394 or so to get this coverage at standard rates in separate Fire and Farm Liability policies.

Imagine the glow on Mr. Smith's face when we told him he could get "fence to fence protection" under a four-in-one FARMOWNERS policy for $294.00—a whole hundred dollars less than he'd figured. He couldn't believe it at first.

That glow really brightened when we told Mr. Smith the same coverage would cost him only $267 each for the second and third year under N. C. Farm Bureau's big new FARMOWNERS policy.

Maybe you're wondering just what was covered, fence to fence. Here it is, or rather, here they are:

The 500-acre farm, with the "big house" which has been a historical landmark nigh onto 100 years or more; all other buildings, including a tenant dwelling; liability for Mr. Smith and his employees. It was all well covered, too.

How about your farm? Is it well covered in this busy season, when you need the protection so much? From now through the end of harvesting the accidents and the fires and all the other perils that plague Tar Heel farmers are "in season."

Call your Farm Bureau Insurance agent today for information on that comfortable coverage we offer in the FARMOWNERS policy.

NORTH CAROLINA FARM BUREAU Insurance

N. C. Farm Bureau Insurance
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Please send information about Farm Bureau Insurance coverage to:

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Address ----------

TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members

By J. C. Brown Jr.

The Power Companies Miscalculated

AS THE 1963 General Assembly moved into the final month of its 22-week session, the pattern of the power companies became clear. They had one paramount purpose—to force your rural electric cooperative to go to the N. C. Utilities Commission for permission to generate its own electricity.

Of course, there were other crippling proposals which the power companies backed, but they were willing to give these away if they could get to the main artery of your co-op. They thought they had reached the jugular vein a few weeks before adjournment, when one of their lobbyists reputedly told a legislator, "We can get anything we want out of this General Assembly."

They failed, thanks to the wisdom of the majority of the people you elected. But they tried desperately—and would have won had you remained idle.

★

MANY PEOPLE can take credit for whatever success rural electrification had in the 1963 General Assembly, and none were more loyal than Senator LeRoy Simmons of Duplin County.

But Senator Simmons rejected any personal credit. On the final day of the General Assembly, Senator Simmons came to us and said, "Your people are thanking me. I'd like to thank them, because it was the people back home who saved this program. I've never seen anything like the pressure the power companies were putting on us down here the last three weeks, and on that Monday night when it looked like they were going to get us under the Utilities Commision, it gave me a lot of courage to see the galleries and the lobbies filled with the people who sent us down here—and they weren't power company people!"

★

Legislators Who Supported You Deserve Your Help

EVERY MAN who voted for rural electrification deserves your wholehearted support and gratitude for resisting the pressure of the power companies, and I am sure you will remember their names. These statesmen are listed elsewhere in this issue, and we shall in future issues inform you of the key roles they played in your behalf.

In addition, on any legislative question, there must be some one person who takes on the major burden of leading the fight. When he accepts this task, he adds many hours to his duties in order to prepare for the debates and maneuvering.

Carl V. Venters of Onslow County accepted this role of leadership for you in the House, and he was accepted as floor leader by your many friends who supported him throughout the fight with the right action, words, or restraint, at the right moment.

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE REPORT

It Was a Roller Coaster Ride

By DICK PENCE

HE ROLLER coaster ride that as rural electrification's during his session of the General Assembly has ended. It ended on a igh spot when a power-company roposal to put co-ops under the tate Utilities Commission was efeated.

But along the way, electric co-p supporters saw proposals for reventing duplication of electric acilities and settling municipal nnexation problems go down to efeat.

The effect was that co-peratives came out of the see-aw session in much the same cir-umstances as they entered. The emendous battle between elec-ic membership corporations and ie private power giants of the ate was seen by many as a andoff. But newspapers across ie state—in view of the tremen-ous odds against the cooperatives viewed the outcome as a signal ctory for rural electrification.

The session can best be summed this way: The House of Repre-ntatives gave overwhelming pport to rural electrification, t Senate leadership made any ins in that body almost an im-ssibility.

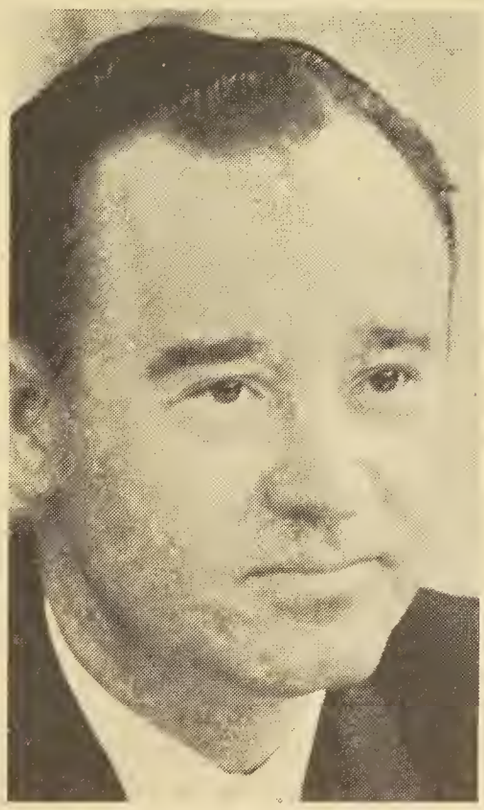
The battle surrounding the heme to put co-ops under the ilities Commission was marked apparent victory, apparent de-at—and finally victory for consumers. The outcome was in doubt until the last days of the General Assembly.

The proposal was contained in Section 110(b) of the General Statutes Commission Report (which later became S.B. 116). It provided that cooperative and municipal electric systems would have to get Utilities Commission approval before building generating plants.

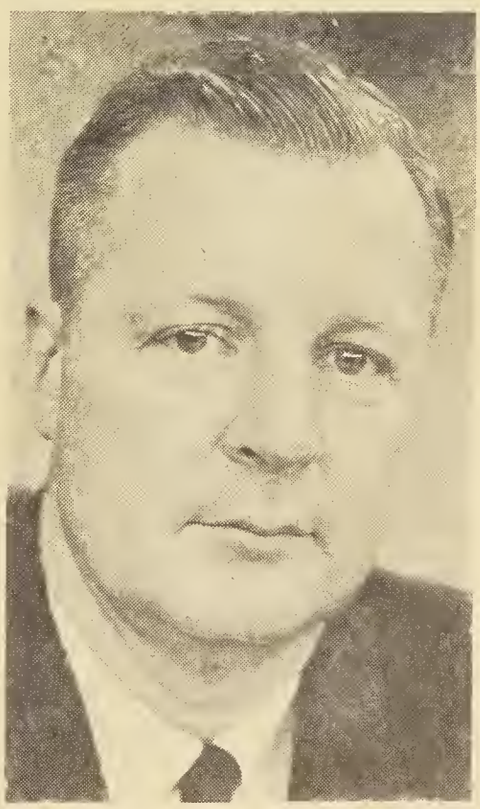
This would have removed the lone bargaining tool cooperatives have when they negotiate wholesale power rates with the private companies. The cooperatives' right to generate their own power gives them something to fall back on in the event rates or terms are unsatisfactory. Had Section 110(b) become law, the power companies would have been able to tie up cooperative generating proposals before the Commission and in the courts at great expense to consumers.

The final defeat of the proposal

(Continued on next page)



Senator Martin



Senator MacLean

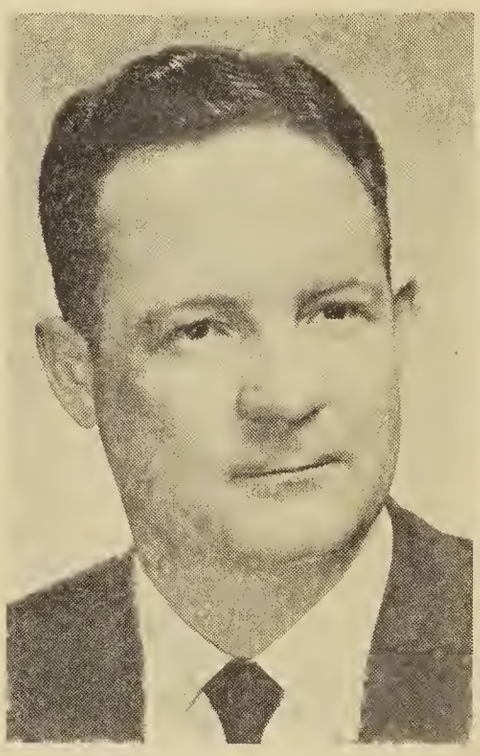
. . . they backed electric co-ops

(Continued from page 7)
came less than a week before the General Assembly adjourned.

Here's the way the roller coaster ride went:

When S.B. 116 reached the floor of the Senate, the undemocratic "buy-out" proposal was already missing. But the generation provision was still there.

Senators supporting your cooperative made an effort to delete that provision. Senator Hector MacLean of Robeson County of-



Rep. Hugh Johnson
. . . rural electric champion

fered an amendment which would have accomplished this objective. A standing vote was taken after considerable debate -- and Clarence Stone of Rockingham County, President of the Senate, announced that the amendment had lost.

Later, in response to a question from Senator Perry Martin of Northampton County, Stone said the count on the vote was 22-22, and that he had killed the amendment by voting against it.

This touched off additional debate which culminated in Luther Hamilton of Carteret
(Continued on page 23)

How Your Legislators Voted

Here's how to find out how your representative and senator voted on issues important to your co-op. On the following pages, the record votes of the past session are listed by electric membership corporations.

First, find the name of your electric membership corporation. To see how your **representative** voted, locate the name of your county, then follow the line across. Underneath the numbers at the right of the column are the votes of your representative.

In all cases "Y" means "Yes" and was a vote favorable to your cooperative; "F" means "Paired For" and is a favorable vote. "N" means "No" and is unfavorable; "X" means "Paired Against," also unfavorable. "P" means your representative voted "Present" (neither favorable nor unfavorable); "O" means he was absent and didn't vote. Favorable votes are printed in color.

To find out how your **senator** voted, look at the list of counties and senatorial districts on this page to see which senatorial district your county is in. Then find the corresponding number under the Senate vote listings for your cooperative. Follow the line across the page to your senator's name and his vote record.

The letters "Y", "N", "F", "X" and "O" stand for the same things as under the House votes above. Favorable votes are printed in color.

The numbers at the right of the column stand for the record votes taken during the past session on issues affecting your cooperative.

House Vote 1—Roll call vote on the passage of H.B. 426 on second reading (passed, 57-40).

House Vote 2—Roll call vote on the passage of H.B. 426 on third reading (passed, 68-42).

House Vote 3—Roll call vote on an amendment to S.B. 116 to remove electric membership corporations from requirement of Utilities Commission approval f generating plants (passed, 64-43

Senate Vote 1—Roll call vote an amendment to S.B. 116 to r move electric membership corpo ations from requirement of Uti ties Commission approval for ge erating plants (failed, 20-25).

Senate Vote 2—Roll call vote accept House amendment descri ed in House Vote 3, above (faile 21-26).

Issues voted upon are describ more fully in the legislative sto on the preceding pages.

Senate Districts

Alamance—16; Alexander—28; Al ghany—29; Anson—19; Ashe—29; Ave —30; **Beaufort**—2; Bertie—1; Blader 10; Brunswick—10; Burke—28.

Cabarrus—21; Caldwell—28; Camd —1; Carteret—7; Caswell—15; Cataw —25; Chatham—13; Cherokee—33; Ch wan—1; Clay—33; Cleveland—27; C lumbus—10; Craven—7; Cumberlanc 10; Currituck—1.

Dare—2; Davidson—18; Davie—2 Duplin—9; Durham—14; **Edgecombe**— **Forsyth**—22; **Gaston**—26; Gates—1; G ham—33; Granville—14; Greene— Guilford—17.

Halifax—4; Harnett—12; Haywooc 32; Henderson—32; Hertford—1; Ho —12; Hyde—2; **Iredell**—25; **Jackson**—3 Johnston—8; Jones—7; **Lee**—13; Lenoi 7; Lincoln—25.

Macon—33; Madison—30; Martin— McDowell—27; Mecklenburg—20; M chell—30; Montgomery—18; Moore—1 **Nash**—6; New Hanover—9; Northam ton—3.

Onslow—7; Orange—16; **Pamlico**— Pasquotank—1; Pender—9; Perquima —1; Person—14; Pitt—5; Polk—32; **Ra dolph**—12; Richmond—18; Robeson—1 Rockingham—15; Rowan—21; Ruth ford—27.

Sampson—9; Scotland—18; Stanl 19; Stokes—23; Surry—23; Swain—3 **Transylvania**—32; Tyrrell—2; **Union**—1 **Vance**—3; **Wake**—13; Warren—3; Was ington—2; Watauga—29; Wayne— Wilkes—24; Wilson—6; **Yadkin**—2 Yancey—30.

Votes on Rural Electrification Issues

A summary of voting records during the 1963 General Assembly

FAVORABLE VOTES IN COLOR

Albemarle EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Camden—WOOD	Y	Y	Y
Chowan—EVANS, B. Warner	Y	Y	O
Currituck—SAWYER	Y	Y	Y
Pasquotank—BAKER	Y	Y	F
Perquimans—LANE	Y	Y	Y

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
1—AYDLETT	Y	Y
1—HARRINGTON	Y	Y

Blue Ridge Electric Association (Ga.)

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Cherokee—WEST, Herman H.	N	N	N
Clay—WEST, Wayne G.	N	Y	Y

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
33—FORSYTH	O	Y

Blue Ridge EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Alexander—BEBBER	Y	Y	Y
Alleghany—JOHNSON, Robt. L.	O	F	Y
Ashe—JONES, Austin	Y	Y	F
Avery—ISAAC	O	Y	Y
Caldwell—TATE	Y	Y	Y
Surry—REID	Y	Y	Y
Watauga—HOLSHOUSER	Y	F	Y
Wilkes—STRICKLAND	N	N	Y

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
24—STORY, T. E.	N	N
28—HATCHER	Y	Y
29—JOHNSTON*	O	O
30—BAILEY, J. Yates	Y	Y

Brunswick EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Bladen—GREEN	Y	Y	Y
Brunswick—WILLIAMSON, Odell	Y	Y	Y
Columbus—WILLIAMSON, Arthur	Y	Y	Y
Robeson—BRITT, David M.	N	N	N
Robeson—McMILLAN, R. D.	Y	Y	N

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
10—MEARES	N	N
10—WALTON	Y	Y
11—MacLEAN	Y	Y

Burke-McDowell EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Burke—SIMPSON	N	X	X
Caldwell—TATE	Y	Y	Y
McDowell—STORY, Paul J.	X	N	N
Mitchell—POTEAT	F	Y	Y
Rutherford—OWENS	Y	Y	Y

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
27—MORGAN (Cleveland)	N	N
27—JONES, B. T.	N	N
28—HATCHER	Y	Y
30—BAILEY, J. Yates	Y	Y

Cape Hatteras EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Dare—DANIELS	Y	Y	Y

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
2—GURGANUS	N	N
2—MIDGETT	N	N

Carteret-Craven EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Carteret—BENNETT, Thomas S.	Y	Y	Y
Craven—WHITEHURST	Y	Y	Y
Jones—HARGETT	Y	Y	Y
Onslow—RAGSDALE	Y	Y	Y
Onslow—VENTERS	Y	Y	Y

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
7—HAMILTON	N	N
7—WHITE, Thomas J.	N	N

Central EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Chatham—MOODY	Y	Y	Y
Harnett—MABE	Y	Y	N
Lee—WICKER	Y	Y	Y
Moore—BLUE*	(Not voting)		
Randolph—GARNER	N	N	O

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
12—MORGAN (Harnett)	Y	Y
12—SAUNDERS	N	N
13—HORTON, Harry	N	N
13—JORDAN	F	Y

FAVORABLE VOTES IN COLOR

Cornelius EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Cabarrus—QUINN	X	O	N
Catawba—HILL	N	N	N
Gaston—DOLLEY	N	N	N
Gaston—EFIRD	N	N	N
Iredell—POPE	Y	Y	Y
Lincoln—LEATHERMAN	Y	Y	Y
Mecklenburg—EVANS, Mrs. Martha	N	N	N
Mecklenburg—GARINGER	N	N	N
Mecklenburg—HICKS	N	N	N
Mecklenburg—SAXON	N	N	Y
Mecklenburg—VOGLER	X	N	X
Rowan—HARRISS	N	N	Y
Rowan—UZZELL	N	N	N

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
20—BELK	N	N
21—PROPST	Y	N
21—SEAY	N	N
25—CLARK	N	N
25—JOHNSON, Jimmy J.	N	N
26—HOLLOWELL	N	N

Davidson EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Davidson—SNYDER	Y	Y	Y
Davie—MARTIN, Lester P.	Y	Y	Y
Forsyth—BAHNSON	N	N	N
Forsyth—DRUMMOND	N	N	N
Forsyth—HAMRICK	X	N	N
Guilford—BADGLEY	N	N	F
Guilford—CARROLL	Y	Y	Y
Guilford—LACY	X	X	N
Guilford—OSTEEN	N	N	N
Montgomery—WALLACE	N	X	N
Randolph—GARNER	N	N	O
Rockingham—VAUGHN	N	N	N
Stokes—RODENBOUGH	N	N	N

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
12—MORGAN (Harnett)	Y	Y
12—SAUNDERS	N	N
15—STONE*	(Not voting)	
18—GARRISS	N	N
18—JAMES	N	Y
22—HANES	N	O
23—SNOW	N	N
24—STORY, T. E.	N	N

Davie EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Alexander—BEBBER	Y	Y	Y
Davie—MARTIN, Lester P.	Y	Y	Y
Iredell—POPE	Y	Y	Y
Rowan—HARRISS	N	N	Y
Rowan—UZZELL	N	N	N
Wilkes—STRICKLAND	N	N	Y
Yadkin—HARDING	O	N	Y

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
21—PROPST	Y	N
21—SEAY	N	N
24—STORY, T. E.	N	N
25—CLARK	N	N
25—JOHNSON, Jimmy V.	N	N

Edgecombe-Martin County EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Beaufort—SERMONS	F	Y	Y
Bertie—BURDEN	Y	Y	Y
Edgecombe—EAGLES	Y	Y	N
Halifax—GREGORY	Y	Y	N
Martin—ROBERSON	Y	Y	Y
Nash—BARBEE	Y	N	N
Pitt—FORBES	Y	Y	Y
Wilson—WOODARD, Thomas H.	N	N	N

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
1—AYDLETT	Y	Y
1—HARRINGTON	Y	Y
2—GURGANUS	N	N
2—MIDGETT	N	N
4—CREW	N	N
4—SHELTON	Y	Y
5—HUMBER	Y	N
6—JOLLY	Y	Y
6—KIRBY	Y	Y

Four County EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Bladen—GREEN	Y	Y	Y
Columbus—WILLIAMSON, Arthur	Y	Y	Y
Duplin—JOHNSON, Hugh S.	Y	Y	Y
Pender—MURPHY	Y	Y	Y
Sampson—NEWMAN	Y	Y	Y

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
9—SIMMONS	Y	Y
9—YOW	N	N
10—MEARES	N	N
10—WALTON	Y	Y

French Broad EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Buncombe—CRAWFORD	N	N	N
Buncombe—GREENWOOD	X	N	Y
Madison—RAMSEY, Liston	Y	Y	Y
Mitchell—POTEAT	F	Y	Y
Yancey—BENNETT, Mark	Y	Y	Y

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
30—BAILEY, J. Yates	Y	Y
31—STIKELEATHER	N	N

FAVORABLE VOTES IN COLOR

Halifax EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Halifax—GREGORY	Y	Y	N
Martin—ROBERSON	Y	Y	Y
Nash—BARBEE	Y	N	N
Warren—KERR	O	Y	Y

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
2—GURGANUS	N	N
2—MIDGETT	N	N
3—MARTIN, Perry W.	Y	Y
4—CREW	N	N
4—SHELTON	Y	Y
6—JOLLY	Y	Y
6—KIRBY	Y	Y

Harkers Island EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Carteret—BENNETT, Thomas S.	Y	Y	Y

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
7—HAMILTON	N	N
7—WHITE, Thomas J.	N	N

Haywood EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Buncombe—CRAWFORD	N	N	N
Buncombe—GREENWOOD	X	N	X
Haywood—MESSER	Y	Y	Y
Jackson—THORNBURG	Y	Y	Y
Macon—STOCKTON	O	O	Y
Transylvania—LEONARD	N	N	N

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
31—STIKELEATHER	N	N
32—BRANTLEY	Y	Y
32—YATES	Y	Y
33—FORSYTH	O	Y

Jones-Onslow EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Craven—WHITEHURST	Y	Y	Y
Duplin—JOHNSON, Hugh S.	Y	Y	Y
Jones—HARGETT	Y	Y	Y
Lenoir—DAVIS	Y	Y	O
Onslow—RAGSDALE	Y	Y	Y
Onslow—VENTERS	Y	Y	Y
Pender—MURPHY	Y	Y	Y

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
—HAMILTON	N	N
—WHITE, Thomas J.	N	N
—SIMMONS	Y	Y
—YOW	N	N

Lumbee River EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Cumberland—HENLEY	Y	Y	N
Cumberland—HIGH	P	P	N
Cumberland—O'HANLON	P	Y	Y
Hoke—McFADYEN	F	Y	Y
Robeson—BRITT, David M.	N	N	N
Robeson—McMILLAN, R. D.	Y	Y	N
Scotland—KISER	N	N	Y

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
10—MEARES	N	N
10—WALTON	Y	Y
11—MacLEAN	Y	Y
12—MORGAN (Harnett)	Y	Y
12—SAUNDERS	N	N
18—GARRISS	N	N
18—JAMES	N	Y

Ocracoke EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Hyde—LUPTON	F	Y	Y

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
2—GURGANUS	N	N
2—MIDGETT	N	N

Pamlico-Beaufort EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Beaufort—SERMONS	F	Y	Y
Craven—WHITEHURST	Y	Y	Y
Pamlico—DELAMAR	Y	Y	Y

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
2—GURGANUS	N	N
2—MIDGETT	N	N
7—HAMILTON	N	N
7—WHITE, Thomas J.	N	N

Pee Dee EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Anson—TAYLOR	Y	Y	Y
Montgomery—WALLACE	N	X	N
Moore—BLUE*	(Not voting)		
Richmond—HUNTER	N	Y	Y
Scotland—KISER	N	N	Y
Stanly—WHITLEY, Clyde H.	F	F	O
Union—HAWFIELD	Y	Y	Y

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
12—MORGAN (Harnett)	Y	Y
12—SAUNDERS	N	N
18—GARRISS	N	N
18—JAMES	N	Y
19—MILLS	Y	Y
19—WILLIAMS	Y	Y

FAVORABLE VOTES IN COLOR

Voting Records

Explanations of these voting summaries can be found on page 8.

Piedmont EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Alamance—EULISS	N	N	N
Alamance—PICKARD	N	N	N
Caswell—WILSON	F	Y	Y
Durham—BROOKS	N	N	N
Durham—GALIFIANAKIS	N	N	N
Granville—WATKINS	X	Y	N
Orange—PHIPPS	Y	Y	Y
Person—RAMSEY, James E.	N	N	N

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
14—CURRIE	X	N
14—LONG	N	N
15—STONE*	(Not voting)	
16—SCOTT	Y	Y

Pitt & Greene EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Greene—HORTON, I. Joseph	Y	Y	N
Lenoir—DAVIS	Y	Y	O
Pitt—FORBES	Y	Y	Y
Wayne—CHASE	Y	Y	N
Wilson—WOODARD, Thomas H.	N	N	N

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
5—HUMBER	Y	N
6—JOLLY	Y	Y
6—KIRBY	Y	Y
7—HAMILTON	N	N
7—WHITE, Thomas J.	N	N
8—WHITLEY, Adam J.	Y	Y

Randolph EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Alamance—EULISS	N	N	N
Alamance—PICKARD	N	N	N
Chatham—MOODY	Y	Y	Y
Montgomery—WALLACE	N	X	N
Moore—BLUE*	(Not voting)		
Randolph—GARNER	N	N	O

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
12—MORGAN (Harnett)	Y	Y
12—SAUNDERS	N	N
13—HORTON, Harry	N	N
13—JORDAN	F	Y
16—SCOTT	Y	Y
18—GARRISS	N	N
18—JAMES	N	Y

Roanoke EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Bertie—BURDEN	Y	Y	Y
Chowan—EVANS, B. Warner	Y	Y	O
Gates—GODWIN	F	Y	Y
Halifax—GREGORY	Y	Y	N
Hertford—JERNIGAN	Y	Y	N
Northampton—WOODARD, J. Raynor	Y	Y	Y
Perquimans—LANE	Y	Y	Y

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
1—AYDLETT	Y	Y
1—HARRINGTON	Y	Y
3—MARTIN, Perry W.	Y	Y
4—CREW	N	N
4—SHELTON	Y	Y

Rutherford EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Burke—SIMPSON	N	X	X
Catawba—HILL	N	N	N
Cleveland—PALMER	N	N	Y
Gaston—DOLLEY	N	N	N
Gaston—EFIRD	N	N	N
Lincoln—LEATHERMAN	Y	Y	Y
McDowell—STORY, Paul J.	X	N	N
Polk—SWANN	N	N	N
Rutherford—OWENS	Y	Y	Y

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
25—CLARK	N	N
25—JOHNSON, Jimmy V.	N	N
26—HOLLOWELL	N	N
27 JONES, B. T.	N	N
27—MORGAN (Cleveland)	N	N
28—HATCHER	Y	Y
32—BRANTLEY	Y	Y
32—YATES	Y	Y

South River EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Bladen—GREEN	Y	Y	Y
Cumberland—HENLEY	Y	Y	N
Cumberland—HIGH	P	P	N
Cumberland—O'HANLON	P	Y	Y
Harnett—MABE	Y	Y	N
Johnston—BRITT, W. R.	Y	Y	Y
Sampson—NEWMAN	Y	Y	Y

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
8—WARREN	N	N
8—WHITLEY, Adam J.	Y	Y
9—SIMMONS	Y	Y
9—YOW	N	N
10—MEARES	N	N
10—WALTON	Y	Y
12—MORGAN (Harnett)	Y	Y
12—SAUNDERS	N	N

FAVORABLE VOTES IN COLOR

Surry-Yadkin EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Forsyth—BAHNSON	N	N	N
Forsyth—DRUMMOND	N	N	N
Stokes—RODENBOUGH	N	N	N
Surry—REID	Y	Y	Y
Wilkes—STRICKLAND	N	N	Y
Yadkin—HARDING	O	N	Y

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
22—HANES	N	O
23—SNOW	N	N
24—STORY, T. E.	N	N

Tri-County EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Duplin—JOHNSON, Hugh S.	Y	Y	Y
Johnston—BRITT, W. R.	Y	Y	Y
Jones—HARGETT	Y	Y	Y
Lenoir—DAVIS	Y	Y	O
Sampson—NEWMAN	Y	Y	Y
Wayne—CHASE	Y	Y	N
Wilson—WOODARD, Thomas H.	N	N	N

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
6—JOLLY	Y	Y
6—KIRBY	Y	Y
7—HAMILTON	N	N
7—WHITE, Thomas J.	N	N
8—WARREN	N	N
8—WHITLEY, Adam J.	Y	Y
9—SIMMONS	Y	Y
9—YOW	N	N

Union EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Cabarrus—QUINN	X	O	N
Mecklenburg—EVANS, Mrs. Martha	N	N	N
Mecklenburg—GARINGER	N	N	N
Mecklenburg—HICKS	N	N	N
Mecklenburg—SAXON	N	N	Y
Mecklenburg—VOGLER	X	N	X
Rowan—HARRISS	N	N	Y
Rowan—UZZELL	N	N	N
Stanly—WHITLEY, Clyde H.	F	F	O
Union—HAWFIELD	Y	Y	Y

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
19—MILLS	Y	Y
19—WILLIAMS	Y	Y
20—BELK	N	N
21—PROPST	Y	N
21—SEAY	N	N

Wake EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Durham—BROOKS	N	N	N
Durham—GALIFIANAKIS	N	N	N
Franklin—SPEED	Y	Y	Y
Granville—WATKINS	X	Y	N
Johnston—BRITT, W. R.	Y	Y	Y
Nash—BARBEE	Y	N	N
Vance—ZOLLICOFFER	N	N	N
Wake—BUNN	N	N	N
Wake—COGGINS	N	N	Y
Wake—McMILLAN, A. A.	O	N	P

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
3—MARTIN, Perry W.	Y	Y
6—JOLLY	Y	Y
6—KIRBY	Y	Y
8—WARREN	N	N
8—WHITLEY, Adam J.	Y	Y
13—HORTON, Harry	N	N
13—JORDAN	F	Y
14—CURRIE	X	N
14—LONG	N	N

Woodstock EMC

House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Beaufort—SERMONS	F	Y	Y
Hyde—LUPTON	F	Y	Y
Washington—BAILEY, Carl L.	N	Y	O

Senate

District—Senator	1	2
2—GURGANUS	N	N
2—MIDGETT	N	N

Others

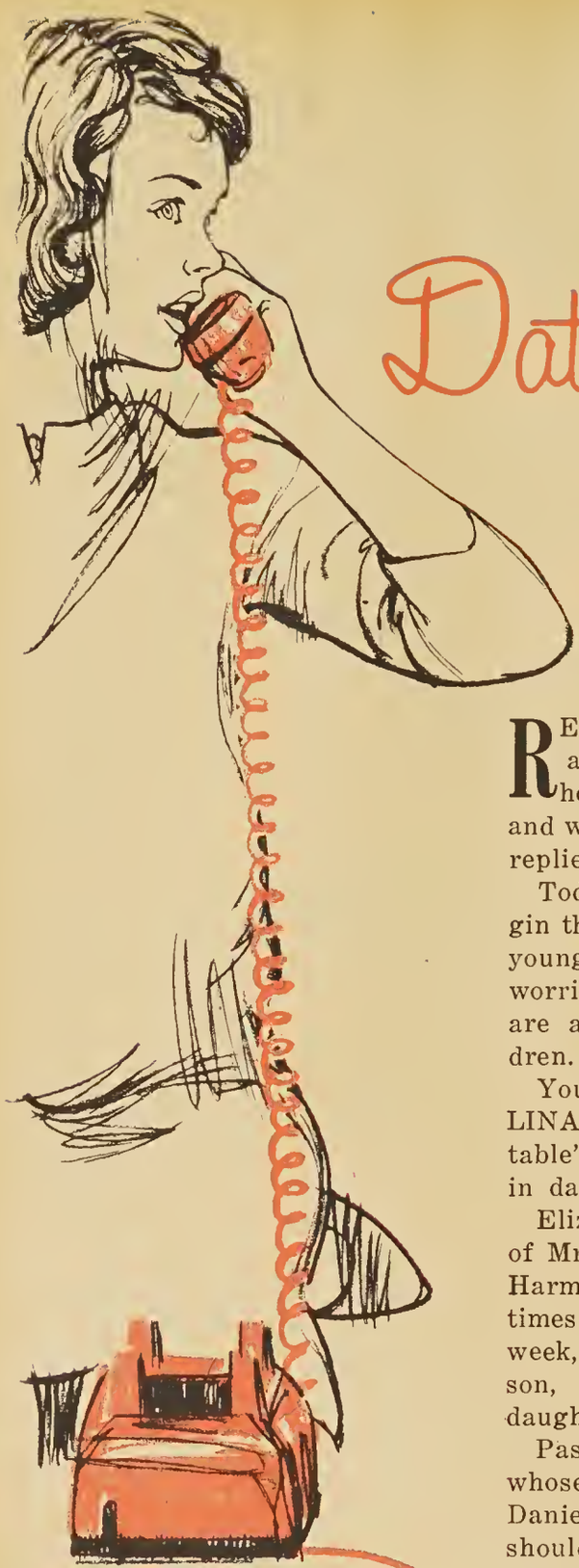
(There are five counties in North Carolina in which electric cooperatives do not serve. Here are the votes of representatives from those counties.)

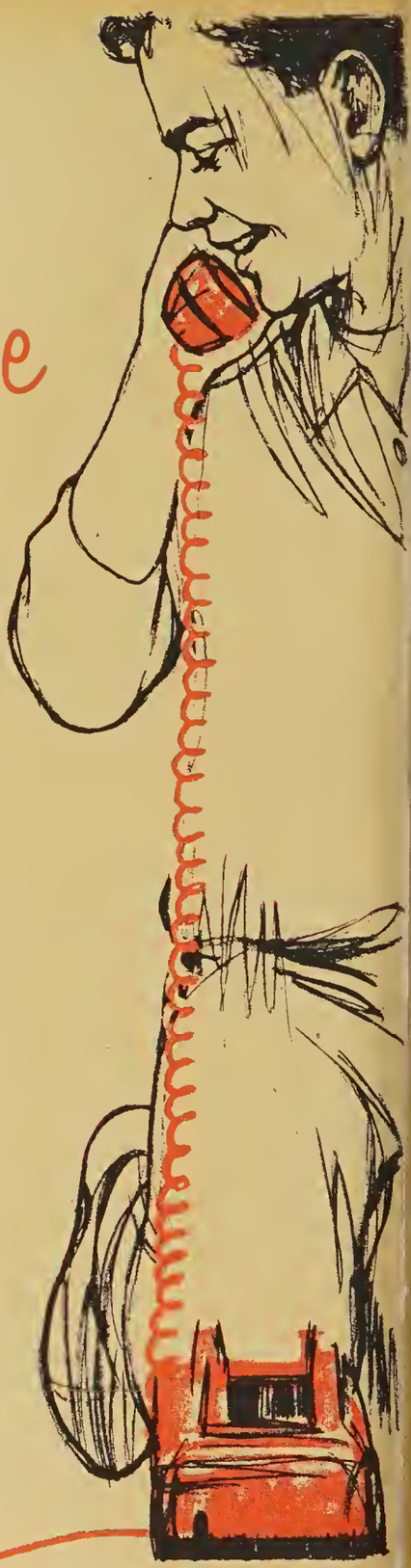
House of Representatives

County—Representative	1	2	3
Graham—COOPER	Y	Y	Y
Henderson—RANDALL	N	N	N
New Hanover—CALDER	N	N	N
Swain—LEATHERWOOD	Y	Y	Y
Tyrrell—WHITE, W. J.	Y	Y	Y

*__Special Notes:__ Representative Clifton Blue, as Speaker of the House, and Senator Clarence Stone, as President of the Senate, do not vote except in cases of ties. On a standing Senate vote concerning the same issue as in Senate Vote 1, President Stone ruled there was a tie vote and then cast the deciding vote against the amendment. The vote was reconsidered the following day (see Senate Vote 1).

Senator Ira Johnston, a staunch supporter of rural electrification, became ill just before these Senate votes were taken, and thus was unable to vote.





Dating: Teenage Dilemma

RECENTLY a twelve-year-old announced to his mother that he might start going steady, and was greatly insulted when she replied, "With what?"

Today's youth does seem to begin the quest for romance at ever younger ages, until the biggest worries of modern doting parents are apt to be their dating children.

Young readers of THE CAROLINA FARMER's "Teen Roundtable" column reflect this interest in dating problems.

Elizabeth Steele, 14, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Steele of Harmony, writes to ask how many times teenagers should date per week, and so does Bernice Swinson, Goldsboro sophomore and daughter of the Burrell Swinsons.

Pasty McDaniel of Fayetteville, whose parents are the F. L. McDaniels, wonders if teenagers should be allowed to see their steadies during school hours. Betty Faye Holmes, Seven Springs, asks how much age difference is too much between dating teens. A girl in Monroe has asked how long a couple should know each other before going steady, and Betsy Humphrey, 17, daughter of Sgt. and Mrs. Gene

By DORIS BETTS

Price, Maysville, asks whether students should go steady at all.

It's age that has Betty Jean Ferguson curious—how old should a girl be when she begins to date, and how old should her date be? Betty is from Boomer and goes to Lincoln Heights School. Jennifer Williams, Pink Hill, and Arlene Farrish, Hurdle Mills, are more specific—are 14 and 15 too young to go steady?

Seventeen-year-old Emily Faye Smith of the Charles T. Smith

Family, Lumberton, wants to know about curfews on dating hours, and Dean Powell of Seven Springs asks whether beginning daters should double-date as a starter. Sandra Mullis, sophomore at Piedmont High in Union County, says what about dating on school nights and Christine Patton, Moranton, asks how old steady daters should be.

These are only a few of the many letters from teens across the state, for nothing stirs up as much interest in folks between 12 and 20 as the opposite sex. Come to think of it, doddering old characters of 25, 40, or 60 are still apt to be pretty stirred up by the subject themselves!

Most teachers, ministers and psychologists discourage both early dating and steady dating, and recently some Tarheel school principals agreed with them. J. F. Lockaday, Central School in Sanford, said the steady dater did poor school work and created problems of discipline and less concentration in the classroom.

Goldsboro principal C. W. Twiford said steady dating was strongest in grades 10 and 11, and principal John T. Sasser of Fayetteville said maybe "one in ten" of his student body went steady. Most schoolmen feel exclusive dating in the high school years leads to too-early marriage, and point out that divorce rates are about three times as high for couples aged 19 and younger at time of marriage. A national study made at Iowa State showed most girls who married before getting their high school diploma had not only gone steady, but had begun dating at a very early age.

The Y.W.C.A. took a national poll early in '63, covering teens in 42 states, and found that over half were going steady, and another 25 percent had gone steady in the past.

Surveys of "average" dating habits in North Carolina show that youngsters begin going out at about 14, although they may have paired-off in groups for a year or two beforehand, and double-dated occasionally. The average time deadline for a teen date is 11 p.m., with special later permission granted by parents for unusual events, such as school dances. Wise parents either prohibit dating on school nights entirely, or restrict it to special occasions (ball games, class plays, etc.) with an earlier curfew—**IF** homework is completed in advance.

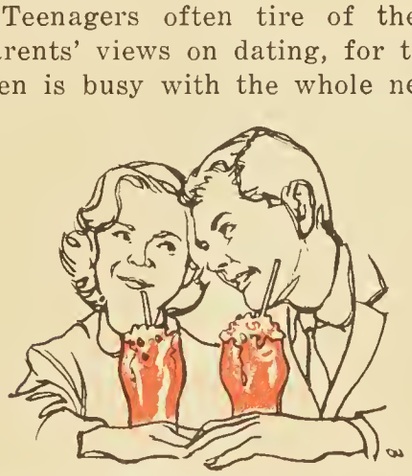
In all cases, teenagers should not be dating other teens they would be ashamed for their parents to meet, so a boy calls for a girl in her home—no curb service, please—and sons should be willing to identify their partner for the evening and answer reasonable questions from parents about her.

Age differences are complicated since some teens are more mature than others, but usually a gap of a year or two is enough; and parents naturally frown on their very young daughters dating experienced young men in their late teens or twenties. These decisions are usually made in individual homes, after parents have had a chance to know the "older man" in question.

The average North Carolina boy still borrows Dad's car, and both sets of parents have a right to demand careful driving habits. As a modernized slogan has it, "Spare the hot-rod and save the child."

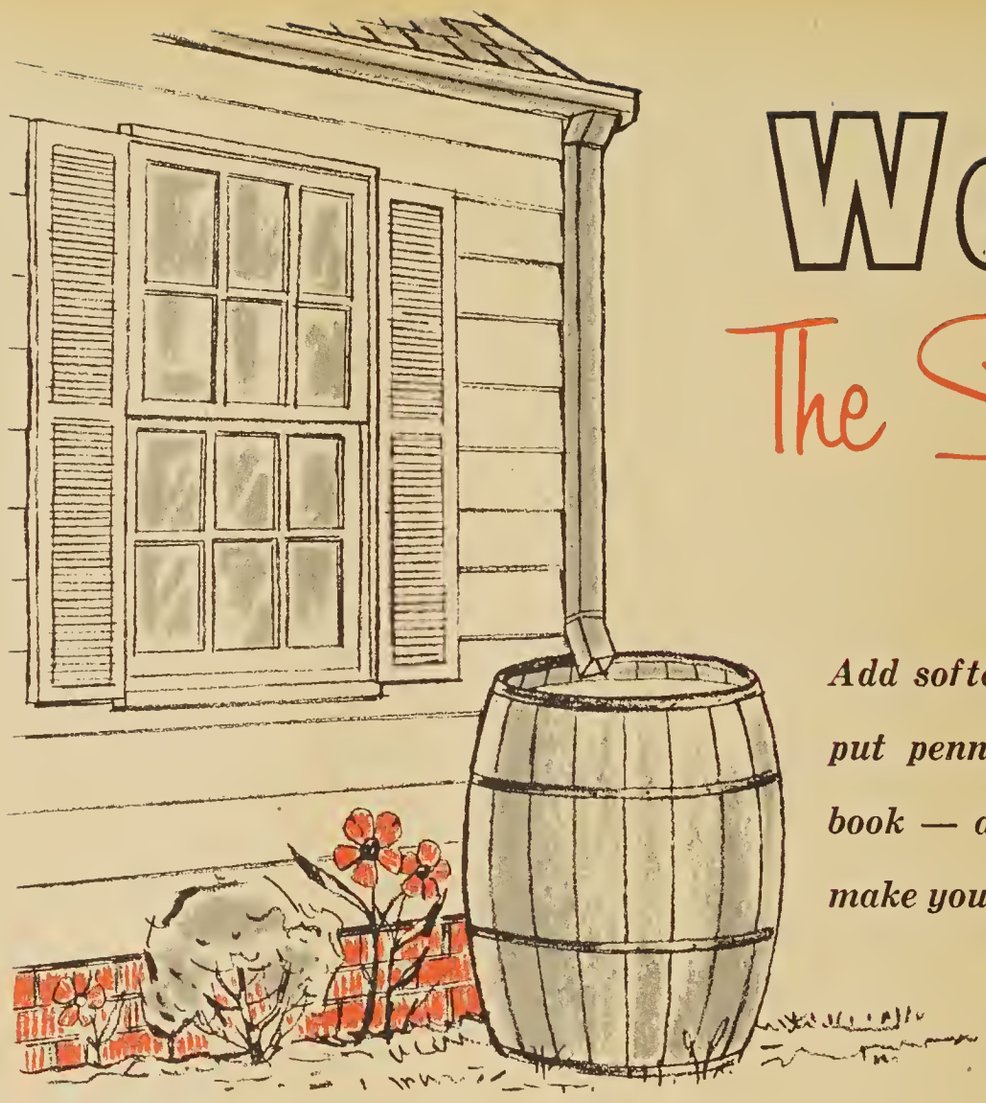
Most parents wish their teens would defer steady dating, at least until they are seniors. By that time, wider experience with many individuals has given them a basis for choosing someone special, and for understanding their own emotions and standards. In the Y.W.C.A. poll, many teens admitted having a steady was partly for "Saturday-night security," since youthful love—unlike lightning—often strikes not only twice, but thrice or a dozen times. A girl has been described as a creature who makes up her face more easily than she does her mind; and boys in the teenage years are also still learning what they really want in a date and, eventually, in a wife.

Teenagers often tire of their parents' views on dating, for the teen is busy with the whole new



experience of attraction and love, while his parents never lose sight of the fact that beyond all the fun of dating, most of their youngsters are training for eventual marriage. Perhaps such parents have read, and smiled about, that sign at many a staircase in North Carolina courthouses, "This way for marriage licenses—Watch Your Step."

And that sums up, really, all most Tarheel parents want to emphasize to their dating youngsters.



Water-

The Soft Touch

Add softeners to your water, put pennies in your pocketbook — and let your water make your work a 'soft touch.'

The Carolina Homemaker
Edited By Jennie Layne

It hasn't been so long ago that you can't remember the days when every family kept a barrel beneath the downspout to catch the rainwater after each shower or cloudburst. Grandmother couldn't have given you the scientific explanation, but she knew that rainwater was different from well water, that it made any cleaning chore, even dishwashing, seem easier. She called it "soft" water.

Nowadays, it's no longer necessary to trap rainwater as it falls in order to enjoy the benefits of "soft" water. Modern science has made it possible to enjoy these same benefits with just a turn of the faucet. As a rural dweller with an individual water supply, you need not suffer another day with poor quality water. You can have as good a water supply as your city cousin served by a municipal water system. A relatively new field known as "water conditioning" (a more appropriate name these days for the water softening business) can solve your problem.

During the last two decades, equipment to alter or "condition" water in some way has gone into more than 2½ million homes. Most of this equipment "softens" water—and that's still the chief aim in 85 percent of the country. However, demands from economy-minded and comfort-conscious homeowners have added more specialized types of water transformation and improvement.

What are the facts behind these changes? Do you need water conditioning? Can you afford it? How can it affect bathing, laundry, and drinking water?

SINCE ALL WATER STARTS OUT AS RAIN, WHY ISN'T ALL WATER SOFT? As it leaves the clouds, rain is relatively free of impurities; but as it travels to the ground, over and through it water picks up all types of impurities. Magnesium and calcium salts are the villains responsible for the hardening of water. To soften water, these salts must be removed.

WHAT'S SO BAD ABOUT HARD WATER? Housekeeping troubles are the chief evil associated with hard water. Water hardness is familiar to the housewife as the soap curd that leaves dishes, glasses, silverware, even clothes, looking dull. It is the familiar thief that robs foods of their natural color and flavor. It is the film that leaves hair dull and hard to manage.

In the home heating system, the hot-water heater, even in cold

water pipes, hard water builds up scale, wastes fuel, costs money and shortens the life of the equipment. On the farm, it increases cleaning time for milk utensils, causes a buildup of milk-stone, and reduces the effectiveness of antiseptics. Many spray materials are not properly emulsified in hard water. This causes a reduction in their effectiveness and also may clog the spray equipment.

WHEN DOES SOFTENING BECOME WORTHWHILE? Water hardness is commonly measured in grains per gallon. Ten grains of hardness minerals (magnesium and calcium) make it really hard. (Ten grains is the equivalent of 2 aspirin tablets dissolved in a gallon jug of water.) Many experts, however, claim that as little as three grains (about half an aspirin) would cause enough hardness to make softening worthwhile.

IS YOUR WATER HARD? One of the quickest ways to see if the water coming from your faucet is hard is to notice how much

soap it takes to make suds. Hard water requires large amounts of soap to form a good lather.

IS IT TRUE THAT THE ELIMINATION OF HARD WATER CAN SAVE A FAMILY $100 A YEAR? Experts who know say "Yes." The exact amount would depend upon the amount of water improvement versus the cost of equipment. Water - conditioning equipment dealers still stress dollar saving, but they also stress the wonderful, intangible pleasures which soft water makes possible.

If you insist on a dollars-and-cents figure, one test revealed these results: To wash one washing-machine load of clothes in water one grain hard costs 4 cents worth of soap. In water 10 grains hard, the cost was 7 cents. In 30-grain water, the same load costs 13 cents.

HOW DOES A WATER SOFTENER WORK? There are two basic methods: packaged softeners and a softening unit attached to the plumbing system.

Packaged softeners are for "spot" treatment, in dishwater or laundry. These chemicals surround hardness elements in the water and keep them from reacting with soap or being deposited on surfaces. Some of them, such as borax and washing soda, are old and well known. For maximum benefits, softeners should be dissolved in the water before the soap is added. If you use a packaged softener, be sure you add it to the rinse as well as the wash water.

The **softening unit** attached to the plumbing system is, of course, more thorough since it provides soft water throughout the house, protects water pipes, heater, and air conditioning units from scale. Basically, this unit is nothing more than a tank in which there is a chemical or resinous material called zeolite, which contains harmless sodium. As the hard water flows through the unit, the hard elements of calcium and magnesium are pulled out and replaced by an equal amount of sodium. The result is soft water.

IS THERE A LOT OF MAINTENANCE INVOLVED? This depends on the type of water softener you install. Automatic, semi-automatic, and manual-operated models are available on the market today. If you were to select a manual unit, it would be your job to check on the saturation of the zeolite and regenerate it when necessary. (Regeneration simply means rinsing the zeolite to remove the hardness granules it has trapped.) On the automatic and semi-automatic models, regeneration can usually be accomplished with just the flip of a switch.

Even with the most inexpensive,

manual type, the maintenance involved amounts to little more trouble or complication than defrosting your refrigerator.

HOW MUCH DO SOFTENING UNITS COST? Cheapest of the softening units is the manual type priced at $100-$300. Then come the semi-automatic units which cost about $200-$400. Completely automatic types cost $250-$500.

DO YOU NEED WATER CONDITIONING? If you have a bad water problem or suspect that you have, the first thing to do toward solving the problem is to have the water analyzed. This should consist of a chemical analysis to determine chemical content. This analysis can be made by your local water-conditioning equipment dealer, or the local or State Board of Health. Some colleges and universities in North Carolina offer this service. Once the results of the analysis are obtained, the proper equipment can be installed to condition the water adequately. A competent, reliable dealer should be selected to recommend and install the equipment suited to your particular needs.

FASHIONS AND NEEDLE NEWS

4959—Neatly tailored dress with choice of slim or flared skirt. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 12½-22½. Size 16½ slim dress 3½ yards 35-inch fabric. 35¢

7011—Tots love fat Granny Turtle with head scarf and ruffled skirt. She's a well-padded play cushion to make of scraps. Pattern pieces directions for 15½ x 20-inch cushion. 25¢

4576—Cape-collared sheath for the larger figure. Printed Pattern in Women's Sizes 36-48. Size 36 takes 4⅛ yards 35-inch fabric. 35¢

9196—To the princess shirtwaist bodice, add skirt of inverted pleats or one that's slim and trim. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-20. Size 16 pleated version 4¼ yards 35-inch fabric. 35¢

9473—Box-pleated sundress and buttoned jacket. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 12½-24½. Size 16½ dress 4⅞ yards 35-inch fabric; jacket 1⅝ yards. 35¢

Send orders (with coin) to:
CAROLINA FARMER
P. O. Box 42
Old Chelsea Station
New York 11, N. Y.
Send 50¢ for our "Fashions to Sew" Catalog of Printed Dress Patterns. Coupon inside good for one FREE pattern.
Send 25¢ for Needlecraft Catalog with more than 200 designs to order. A FREE pattern is printed in the book.

693—Luxury for baby. Smock this set of corduroy, pique, wool. Smocking transfers, directions for cap, jacket, pillow, cover. 25¢

Easiest Baked Alaska Ever

It's cool, likely to disappear, and so-o-o easy to fix!

Brownie Alaska is a spectacular dessert that will impress your family and your guests with its elegant appearance as well as its cool goodness. Served at the table on an attractive cake plate, it becomes the perfect climax to a summer party.

Just make up your favorite brownie recipe or mix, and bake in a round pan. Cool in pan then turn out, without cutting, on cake rack. Cool the layer thoroughly.

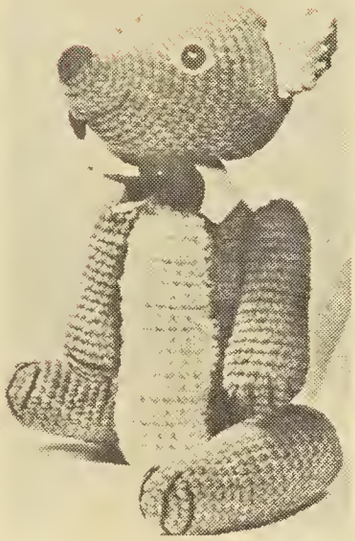
Place cooled brownie layer on baking sheet. Spoon 1 to 2 pints vanilla ice cream on top of brownie layer. Cover completely with Peppermint Meringue (below). Bake in 400° (mod. hot) oven for 4 to 5 min., or until lightly browned. Makes 9 to 12 servings.

Peppermint Meringue: Beat 4 egg whites until frothy. Gradually beat in ½ cup sugar. Continue beating until stiff and glossy. Fold in ¼ cup crushed peppermint sticks.

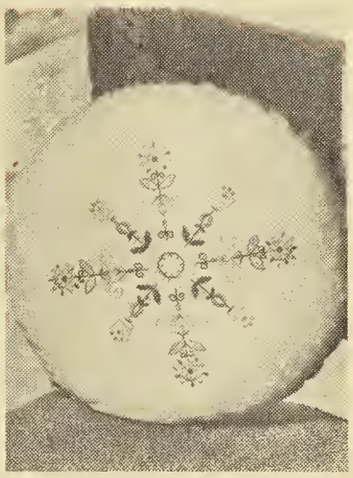
Wanted! RECIPES Wanted!

We would like so much to continue what we think has been one of the most popular features of "The Carolina Homemaker"—the monthly recipe exchange. But we'll need your help to do it and we're counting on you not to let us down. Why not check your recipe file, pick out your favorite and send it to: The Carolina Homemaker, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh. If you have a snapshot of yourself, send it along, too. And don't forget to include something about yourself and family when you send your recipe. Let us know how many there are in your family, what pleases you most at mealtime, the clubs you belong to, the name of your EMC, and anything else you'd like to share with us.

Free Patterns



YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE SLY AS A FOX . . . to figure out the easiest way to make one. All you need is the free instruction leaflet, some wool and a little knowledge of knitting. Just check PK 1536 below and enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.



TO DRAMATIZE ANY CHAIR OR SOFA . . . a throw pillow like this one is a decorative "must." An elegant example of crewel embroidery technique, this pillow covering is lovely in both modern and traditional settings. For free instructions, check PE 1921 below and send us a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

To: The Carolina Homemaker
Box 1699
Raleigh, N. C.

Please send me without charge the pattern instructions that I have checked below. I am enclosing a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope.

..... **PK 1536** ..... **Toy Fox**

..... **PE 1921** ..... **Embroidered Covering**

My Name Is .....

Address .....

Comment, If Any .....

.....

THIS OFFERING OF PATTERNS EXPIRES SEPTEMBER 1, 1963

Modern Wiring for Modern Farming

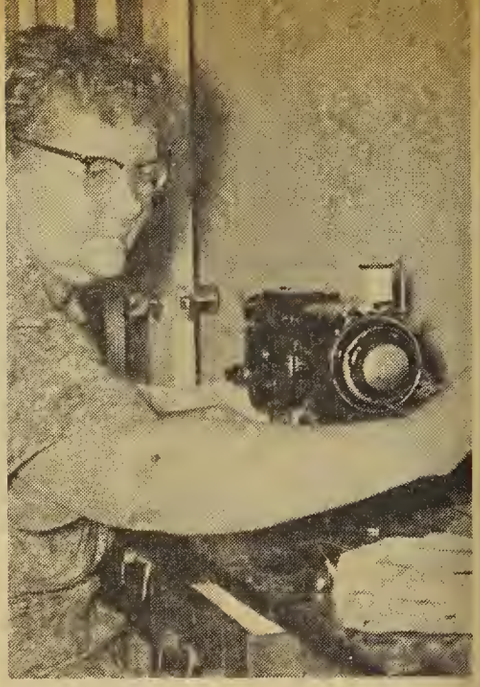
By ARCHIE HATHCOCK

With the margin of profit growing smaller, farmers are realizing that they can't be inefficient and stay in business for very long. They're realizing, too, that they can't be efficient when their farming operations are hampered by the kind of wiring system that was installed 15 to 20 years ago.

For instance, Walter Huneycutt of Route 1, Oakboro, in Stanly County learned some time ago that the old 60-ampere service was no longer adequate for the many jobs he had for electricity to do. And he's got more for electricity to do than has the average farmer.

The Huneycutts didn't do anything about their inadequate system until recently though because a new house was in their future plans. Well, the Huneycutts are now living in their new home and the complete farm and home wiring system is as up-to-date as their new home.

Union Electric Membership Corporation, of which the Huneycutts are a member, installed a meter pole near the new dwelling. This is also near the electrical load center. On the meter pole is mounted the meter and a 200-ampere weatherproof disconnect switch. This 200-ampere capacity should allow for any expansion or addition to their wiring system in the foreseeable future.



In their new home, Mrs. Huneycutt finds that a plentiful supply of wall outlets helps when it comes to sewing or doing any of the household chores.

Joe Rushing, left, line foreman for Union EMC, and Walter Huneycutt, Union EMC member, talk of some of the merits of a meter pole installation. This installation controls the entire electrical load on the farmstead.

On the Huneycutt farm the electrical load outside the home is probably greater than that inside the home, although they have most of the major appliances. In this diversified farming operation, it would be difficult to count the many ways in which electric energy is utilized. The Huneycutts maintain a flock of around 1,000 laying hens. Much of the work connected with this phase of the farming operation—the washing, candling, and grading of eggs—is handled by electric equipment.

Also being served from the meter pole is probably one of the most complete farm shops to be found on any farm in North Carolina. In the shop, Huneycutt has an electric and acetylene welder, valve machine, air compressor, grinder, impact tools, brake riveting machine, coil tester, reamer, and numerous other tools with which to make any necessary repairs on the many pieces of farm machinery. "We can completely overhaul a tractor if necessary," says Huneycutt. And he added, "We couldn't get along at all without this shop. We'd spend all our time running to and from

Nevin Huneycutt bags feed that is grown and ground on the Huneycutt farm. The old saying, "They're really living at home," certainly applies to this operation.

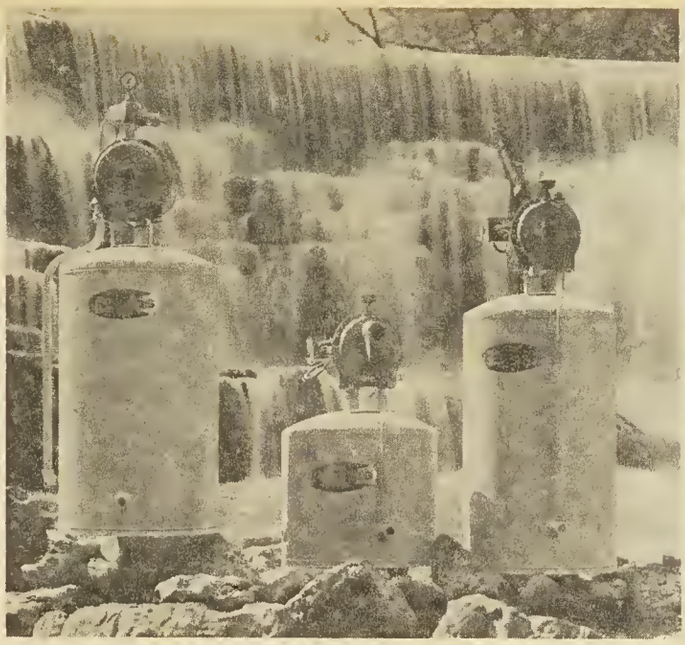
town during the busy season."

Across the street from the house are located the grain storage facilities which are served directly from the meter pole. Augers load and unload trucks and move milo harvested from around 150 acres. Part of this grain is stored for selling at a later date, and part of it is fed to chickens and hogs. Huneycutt has around 100 hogs at the present time. Augers can also move the grain into the building that houses the mill which Huneycutt uses to grind his own feed.

This farming operation is carried on by Walter and his son, Nevin. Nevin has just started the foundation for his own new home a few hundred yards away.

Speaking of his electric co-op and the service it provides, Huneycutt says, "We have become completely dependent on good, continuous electric service, and we get it. The line crew here at Oakboro bends over backwards to be of help."

There are still a few changes Huneycutt wants to make in his wiring, and, of course, there will be additions. But now he has the capacity which will allow him to add electrical equipment in the future. And he won't have to worry about the hazards created by an inadequate system.



Having trouble getting pump service? Never with Goulds. Because parts and service are readily available right near where you live.

Whether you choose a Goulds Perma-Flow Water System, with its jet pump that never needs repriming, or a trouble-free Goulds submersible, you'll never have to be concerned about getting plenty of water for home and farm use.

First of all because you start with Goulds quality. Sound engineering based on 115 years of experience. Precision manufacturing. Top-grade materials used for each and every part. Add to this Goulds know-how, complete understanding of how to make pumps and water systems to meet every home and farm need.

And then consider the fact that there's a Goulds dealer near where you live. He can advise you on which Goulds system will best fit your needs, dependably deliver the amount of water you need every day for many, many years. He stands ready to provide service and parts when and where you need them.

He's a good man to know, your nearby Goulds dealer. And he offers easy credit terms along with his installation and follow-up service.

BONUS DEAL—Many of the electric cooperatives are offering $20 in cash or credit to the member who installs his first water system. Check with your EMC and take advantage of this bonus deal. Just make sure your choice is a Goulds Water System. You'll make that extra money and buy proved dependability at the same time.

So stop worrying about service for your water system. See your Goulds dealer. Why not today?

GOULDS PUMPS SENECA FALLS, N.Y.

Teen ROUNDTABLE

"Do You Think That Part-Time Jobs Are Good For Teenagers?"

"My answer is a definite YES! I think that a part-time job gives a person good training—it has in my case. I sit with a small child five days a week. It has helped me grow accustomed to handling problems which arise and to accept responsibilities. A part-time job teaches a teenager about money—how much to spend or save. Many teenagers save the money which they earn from part-time jobs for their college education. Over half of the teenagers I know have part-time jobs."

Donna Bailey
P. O. Box 108
Lincolnton, N. C.

Donna is the 16 year-old daughter of Rev. and Mrs. M. L. Bailey. She especially enjoys her math and science courses at Lincolnton High School where she is a member of the junior class. Her family is a member of Rutherford EMC.

"Yes, part-time jobs are good for teenagers if they don't interfere with their studies during the school terms. Part-time jobs will show your parents, as well as your friends, that you are ready for some of the responsibilities that you want, such as using Dad's car, buying your own clothes, etc."

Sarah Beth Lytch
Route 1
Maxton, N. C.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas M. Lytch, Sarah Beth is 14 and will be a freshman at Rowland High School this fall. The Lytch family is a member of Lumbee River EMC.

"I believe that a part-time job is one of the most important stepping stones toward becoming a responsible adult citizen. The responsibility of earning and budgeting one's own money hastens maturity and gives the teenager a sense of worthwhile accomplishment. A part-time job is also instrumental in keeping a teenager away from trouble that is the result of having 'nothing else to do.'"

Carolyn R. Black
Route 2
Liberty, N. C.

Carolyn, a rising sophomore at Woman's College in Greensboro, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Black. Carolyn writes that she has held part-time jobs since her freshman year in high school. She is employed this summer as secretary to an insurance agent and realtor. When not busy with her part-time job, Carolyn enjoys swimming, reading, and sewing.

"I think it's fine for teenagers to have part-time jobs. Even if the pay is low, the experience and the responsibility can be a great teacher. Most parents will agree as long as the job doesn't interfere with school or some other important activity."

Grace Bryant
Route 2, Box 62
Robersonville, N .C.

Grace is 16 and a senior at Robersonville High School. Her hobbies are singing and dancing. Grace's mother, Mrs. Major Bryant, is a member of Edgecombe-Martin County EMC.

Question for September

"Would You Like to Be a Member of the Peace Corps? Why or Why Not?"

This question was submitted by Sarah Odom, Route 1, Box 106, Aberdeen, who will receive a check for $5. Sarah is 17 and a rising junior at Aberdeen High School, where she serves as an accompanist for the Glee Club. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Odom, are members of Lumbee River EMC.

If you have a good answer, send to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. at once. Send a photo, too, if you have one, (we can't return it) and a few facts about yourself. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you $5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a $5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

(Continued from page 8)

County, who voted against the amendment, making a motion that the vote be reconsidered.

The next day this motion carried on a roll call vote, but on a subsequent roll call vote, the amendment was again defeated, this time by a 20-25 count (see Senate Vote).

Another attempt to amend the bill failed on a voice vote the next day and the fight turned to the House of Representatives.

When the bill reached the floor of the House, legislators supporting your cooperative made a last-ditch attempt to stave off Utilities Commission control. Rep. Carl Venters of Onslow County offered an amendment to again delete Section 110(b). After another round of spirited debate, the amendment was adopted, 64-43 (see House Vote).

The amendment then went back to the Senate for acceptance, where another battle erupted. A motion **not to concur** in the House amendment failed on a 19-22 standing vote. But then President Stone ruled that the Senate must pass a motion **to concur** before the measure would be accepted. Another bitter debate ensued and when the motion was voted on, it failed by 21-26 (see Senate Vote 2).

This sent the issue to a conference committee—five men from each house of the legislature. President Stone made one last attempt to kill the amendment by appointing a one-sided conference committee. Only one senator of the five had been favorable to rural electrification. But co-op backers among House conference committee members stood fast on the generation issue and the committee agreed to accept the House amendment.

In what was a quiet ending to a tumultuous fight, both Houses the next day accepted the conference report without a dissenting vote.

Meanwhile, bills that were being supported by rural electric co-ops failed to make it through the tough session.

H.B. 426, introduced by Rep. Venters and signed by 30 other representatives, had the most success. After three days of bitter debate, the measure was successfully steered through the House of Representatives.

The bill would have given cooperatives a measure of protection when their territories are annexed by towns, and provided for the setting up of a commission to study cooperative tax matters.

The first test for the bill came when opponents tried to send it to an unfavorable committee for further study. This motion failed on a standing vote, and the next day the bill passed second reading by a 57-40 roll call vote (see House Vote 1).

On the final day of debate on the bill, its backers fought off opponents' attempts at crippling amendments and it passed, 68-42 (see House Vote 2).

The bill then went on to the Senate, where President Stone assured its defeat by sending it to a Utilities Committee (appointed by Stone) that was conceded to be stacked heavily against rural electrification. At the time, toward the end of the session, most bills were being sent to the Calendar Committee.

H.B. 816, also introduced by Venters and 30 others, died in the House Public Utilities Committee, after being given a favorable report by the subcommittee. The measure, supported by cooperatives, was aimed at preventing duplication of electric facilities.

Senator Simmons
. . . co-op backer

Another bill, introduced by Senator Richard Long of Person County, was aimed at killing cooperative electric systems. The measure, which was indefinitely postponed (and thus killed) after being scheduled for debate several times, would have denied electric membership corporations the right to serve any load a power company wanted to serve.

Throughout the long session the bright spot for rural electrification was the way rural people responded in the fight to save their electric cooperatives. On days of crucial votes, co-op directors, members, employees and friends crowded into the galleries of the new State House. Many drove halfway cross the state several times to help in the battle.

No doubt—as was voiced by a power spokesman at a hearing last January—the power companies will be back with new proposals for destroying rural electrification.

But if the lesson of the 1963 session is any indication, they can be sure that rural people will be ready to fight again to save the electric systems they built when no one else would.

Rural Exchange

Rates: 15¢ word cash with order Minimum—$3.00

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This is your opportunity to prepare for Civil Service test at home. Keep your present job while training. We train you until you pass the test. Rush name, age and address for information to: ADVANCE SCHOOLS, P. O. Box 2598, Lakeland, Florida.

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Rocks, Reds or Cornish $3.95—100. Large White Rocks $5.49. Over 50 other breeds—Leghorns, Heavies and Crosses $1.35 to $5.75. Pullets $10.50. Before you buy, compare our prices. We guarantee to save you money. Customers choice of breeds shown in terrific big free catalog. Shipment from hatchery your section. DELCO CHICKS, Home Office, 920 Ohio, St. Louis 3, Mo.

● WANTED TO BUY

Genuine Confederate Money, Old Money, Broken Bank Notes of all states and Canada: Confederate Bonds, Civil War Muster Rolls. Send Insured. Reference: Jackson National Bank. J. D. Patrick, P. O. Box 73, Jackson, Georgia.

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY

ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

AROUND THE HOUSE *by Archie Hathcock*

Some appliances, at first considered "luxury items," have a way of becoming necessities.

Such is the case with our first automatic dishwasher. We've had it for several weeks now, and I've taken it out of the "luxury" category. It has now become one of those necessary items.

I had been under the mistaken impression that dishes had to be washed before they were placed in the dishwasher. I was wrong. I had heard, too, that some utensils, depending on the food that was in them, could not be completely cleaned in a dishwasher. I was wrong again.

I'm completely sold on the automatic dishwasher, and I believe you will be too when you've tested one in your home.

Water Systems Promotion

During the months of July, August, and September, many of the rural electric cooperatives in this state will be promoting automatic water systems. Those participating cooperatives will be paying $20 in cash or credit to the member who installs his first automatic water system. In addition, many of the local dealers who install and service these water systems will be providing an additional incentive during this period.

There's no better time than right now to have the dealer of your choice come to your home and give you an estimated cost on a water system if you do not already have one.

Check with your electric cooperative to see if they are participating in this water systems promotion. If so, the $20 will, in most cases, be adequate for the down payment if you are financing the purchase.

No piece of electrical equipment will add as much to your standard of living as will an adequate and dependable water system.

Filters

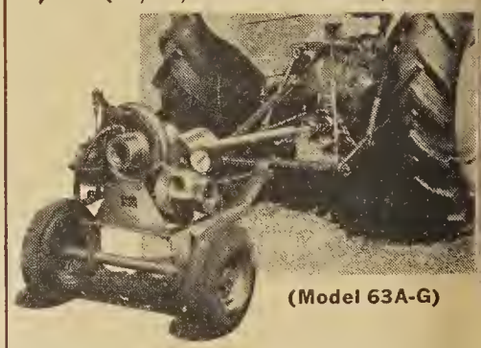
You can add years to the life of your air conditioner by cleaning or replacing the filters regularly. Dirt clogs the pores in a filter, making it harder for the cooling unit to pull air through. This additional strain on the cooling unit will shorten the life of the unit. By all means, clean or change the filter this summer season if your unit was in service last year. Check your information booklet or with the dealer from whom you bought the unit as to the proper filter.

June Circulation

170,130

GORMAN-RUPP TRACTOR PUMPS

(3", 4", 6" and 8" Sizes)



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Dependable Units for P.T.O. Drive

Highly versatile, Jack-of-all-trade, single-stage trailer-mounted centrifugals. They'll go anywhere and go to work fast. Drive attachments fit almost every make of tractor.

In sprinkler irrigation, farmers depend on Gorman-Rupp pumps for best soil moisture content and finest yield. Pumps backed by the experience of more satisfied users than any other make. Gasoline engine and diesel-driven units also available. • *See our Distributor near you for irrigation engineering service, or write us direct.* 4750

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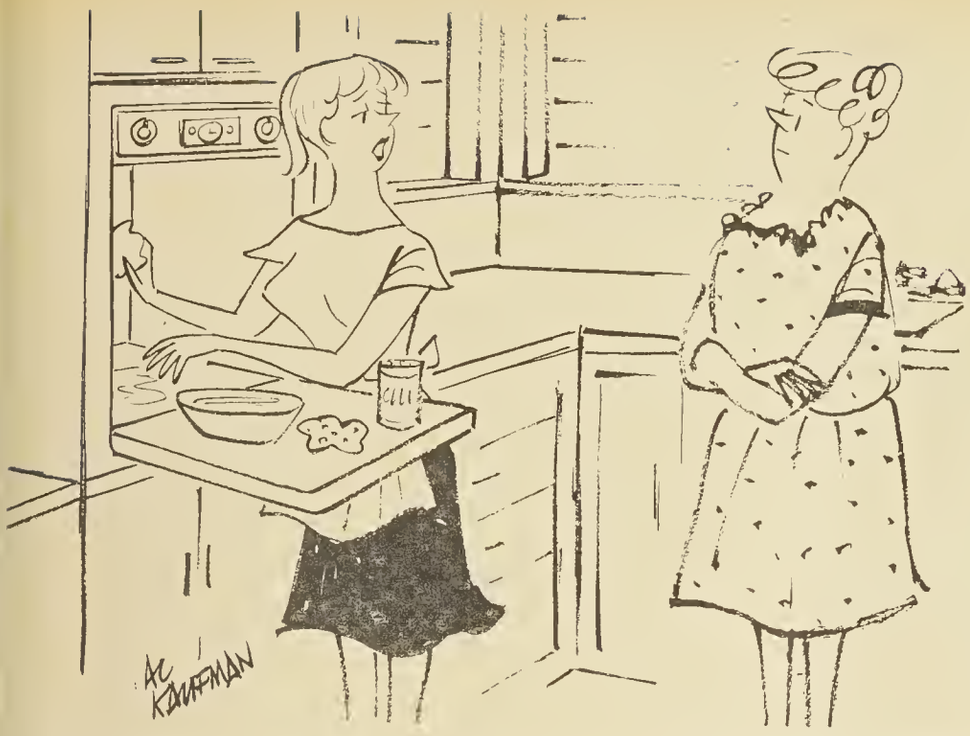


"I don't remember ever having to do so much scrubbing and cleaning when I used to have that old-fashioned oven you had to bend over to see into!"

Who Needs Poison!

A man went with his wife to the mountains for a vacation trip. One day he returned to their cabin from a hike all scratched and bruised and told her that he had met a snake on the trail.

She said, "But don't you remember the guide told us yesterday that the snakes up here are not poisonous?"

He replied, "They don't have to be when they can make you jump off a fifty-foot cliff."

"I wonder if you could spare two quarts of milk, eight cups of sugar, six eggs and a little vanilla flavoring."

No Takers

After his wife gave birth to triplets, a father asked his 4-year-old son what he thought of the event.

"We better start finding a place for them," he replied. "They won't be as easy to get rid of as kittens."

•

Envious Onlookers

Two mosquitoes were watching blood donors giving their blood in a mobile van.

Said one to the other: "Just fancy that. They'll come in here and lie down placidly while someone takes a pint of their blood, but they'll yell bloody murder if we just take a couple of nips."

•

Wisecracks

. . . Summer is that season when there are more redskins on the beaches than on television.

. . . The philosopher who said that work well done never needs doing again certainly never weeded a garden.

. . . Buying a load of topsoil can be an educational experience. It teaches that while some things are dirt cheap, dirt isn't one of them.

An Important Day

"Thunder will boom," shouted a minister as he described the Day of Judgment. "Lightning will strike! Rivers will overflow! Flames will shoot down from the Heavens! There will be storms, floods, earthquakes!"

A little girl in the congregation looked up eagerly at her parent. "Mummy," she whispered, "will I get a holiday from school?"

HALE!

On His Way

During a heavy shower, a businessman, carrying a very wet umbrella entered a hotel to pay a call on someone upstairs. After placing his umbrella to drain, he wrote upon a piece of paper and pinned it to the umbrella: "This umbrella belongs to a man who strikes a 250-pound blow. Back in five minutes."

He went upstairs, and after an absence of 15 minutes returned to find his umbrella gone. In its place a note: "Umbrella taken by a man who walks ten miles an hour. Won't be back at all."

"On second thought, I don't want no creepy fairy leaving a dime under my pillow in the middle of the night!"

N. C. Men in Latin America—from page 4

first major electrical power through the establishment of an electrical cooperative.

Bolivia is one of several South American countries scheduled to receive aid through the U. S. foreign aid program. Viverette said that Bolivia, one of the more underdeveloped countries in Latin America, was selected for assistance because it has shown interest far beyond that of other Latin countries and has revealed its determination to develop its resources. As a result of the U. S. Point Four Program, it has rapidly adopted modern agriculture methods; but without electricity, the country is severely limited.

Ground surveys have been made to determine the possibility of organizing an electric cooperative similar to ones in North Carolina.

In Santa Cruz, the capital of Bolivia where Viverette will be living, there is no power. In fact, there is no power in the entire country, except for small privately-owned companies which furnish power to a few of the wealthier families.

"At first," Viverette pointed out, "the people wanted power for only the cities and the wealthier families; but it was explained to them that if the entire country is to develop, they must help the farmers and working classes as well. They understood and are working along this line now. The rural people in Bolivia live in small villages, rather than as isolated families, so the problem will be somewhat simpler than the one faced in our own country in the Thirties."

Viverette is being accompanied by his wife and daughter.

The program in which Carlton and Viverette are participating is an outgrowth of a reimbursable agreement which NRECA signed with AID at the White House last November. When the agreement was signed in his office, President Kennedy described it as "one of the most significant actions" taken under the foreign aid program.

GERTRUDE *by Ted Trogdon*

"Look, Gertrude, we're ALL hot!"

THE FRONT PORCH

(Continued from page 5)

asked if I were connected with it. I allowed as how I was, and he went on to tell me of his concern about how certain people were trying to destroy rural electrification.

Turned out he was a former cooperative lineman and a loyal reader of **The Carolina Farmer** for years.

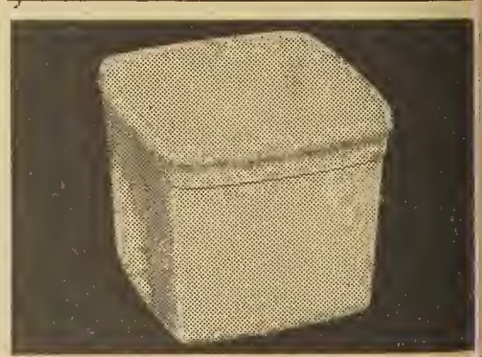
When we reached the State House and I started to get out, he said, "They're not going to make them take down those rural electric lines, are they?" I assured him a lot of people were working hard to see that they didn't.

He got a little extra in his tip too.

A couple of others in the office have reported to me that they've also run into cab drivers who display a startling amount of knowledge of rural electrification.

It boils down to this: Either cab drivers have figured out an elaborate new gambit for adding to the size of their tips, or the rural electrification program has a lot of volunteers spreading the good word about it because they want to.

Since the cost of the former is reasonable, I'd say that in either case rural electrification is the winner.



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